

The Pocahontas Times.

If thou would'st read a lesson that will keep Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep, Go to the woods and hills.—Longfellow.

Vol. 22, No. 36.

Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia March 17, 1904.

\$1.00 a Year

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DR. O. J. CAMPBELL, Dentist

MOSTERTY, VA.
Will visit Pocahontas county at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. ERNEST B. HILL, DENTIST

Graduate University of Maryland. Dentistry practiced in all its branches.

G. W. DUNCAN, Practical Land Surveyor

Buckeye, W. VA.
All calls by phone and mail promptly answered.

West Virginia Citizens Trust and Guarantee Company

This company will furnish bonds of all county, state and municipal officers; fiduciary bonds, such as administrators, guardians, etc.;

junction bonds; bank officials, etc.; indemnifying bonds, in court bonds of all kinds; attachment bonds, etc.

T. S. McNEEL

ODDS AND ENDS

A Batch of Matter the Same, but Different.

The Tallman, that Proves the World Akin.

In the New York Sunday Journal is an advertisement of "A lucky stone free." It seems that for a stamp they will send you a piece of the wonderful stone, "Ojo de Beny" which on being worn on the person, changes your luck and keeps it good.

You find opportunity to make much money; your health remains good; and your friends do not go back on you. You become a favorite of fortune—all for two cents.

A Boston man sends a testimonial most cheerfully of how his luck changed within an hour after he had received an Ojo de Beny. Money flowed in on him and he has not been hard up since.

We suppose there is something in it because the very fact that a man wears a lucky stone indicates a desire to succeed which is indispensable to success.

We carry a buckeye ourselves to ward off the rheumatics and think it no shame and we are about to relate a somewhat curious circumstance in connection therewith.

The writer was on the train the other day and made a smoking room acquaintance with a young man from New York City, who had work in the offices of the contractors who are building the great subway. After exchanging the news of our various neighborhoods, we went into the dining car to get something to eat and sat down at a table with a very dignified gentleman who was acting somewhat queerly. That gentleman soon informed us that he was from South Carolina and that his name was Gravelly, and that his mother's maiden name was Grandison. I gathered from his manner of saying it that the Grandisons were some pumpkins in the dim red dawn of man.

This gentleman after a time reached in his pocket and produced a buckeye which he said he carried for rheumatism, whereupon the man from New York, and the writer from West Virginia, each produced a buckeye from their jeans, similar buckeyes, worn to keep a man from harm.

POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Congress insisted on investigating the post office until the post office department got tired and turned in a report implicating some of the Congressmen. It seems that Congressmen get something after the manner of a rake-off.

We can very well imagine a Congressman elected to this high office after a most remarkable campaign. He is only in for two years at a salary of five thousand dollars and he has perhaps spent four times that amount in being elected. A politician's money comes like water and goes like the wind.

After the election is over and the excitement of the game dies away, the Congressman finds that he has gotten a place that means hard slavish work and not too much pay. He then regrets the fearful expenditures that he made in the heat of the campaign to insure his election.

Suppose at such a time with the notes of his campaign coming due and being gleefully protested by the hard hearted notaries, that there had been a change in the administration, and every post office in his district was about to change hands with a half a dozen candidates for each office.

All these gentlemen come to Washington and camp on his trail. Then what would be more natural than for the harassed Congressman to have it brought home to these would be postmasters that his election expenses have been very heavy and that if they are to share in the result it would be well for them to contribute

the poor distressed politician could then get back some of the bread that he had cast upon the waters.

We do not mean to insinuate that any Congressman ever did this but simply to show how easy it could be done.

NEAR BIG UGLY.

A commercial traveler told us the other day about a novel saloon he saw near Big Ugly on the Guyan River.

On a barrel top near a clump of trees, were displayed for sale a number of bottles of whiskey, ranging in size from the half pint flask of the stainless character to the ponderous quart bottle of the Bull of the Woods.

The prices were marked on the bottles and any one desiring to purchase laid down a coin of the proper denomination and took the goods.

It seems that it would be easy to take a bottle of the whiskey and leave nothing in place thereof, but a neer to do well who tried it found that he became involved in a most innocent way in a bloody quarrel before he left town and had to be shot by a native tough in self defense.

Since then the customers have shown all the gar marks of honest dealing when they patronize the saloon.

THE RATZIVAN.

In the difficulties near Port Arthur the big Russian battleship The Ratzivan, has played a conspicuous part. This battleship has been blown up and destroyed and then came to life again half a dozen times.

We have kept up with the Ratzivan pretty closely because he, she or it, is the only battleship the writer has ever seen.

One morning about day break some years ago we were coming down one of the streets of Brooklyn in the factory district next to the navy yard about daylight. Streams of factory hands of both sexes were setting in all directions, the men taking a hasty smoke as they walked along or lingering until the last moment around the main entrance of the factory.

Across the river lay New York and as we looked in that direction we caught sight suddenly of the great battleship in a dry dock in the government navy yard. The great ship loomed up in that flat country and looked in the misty light like a hill rising out of level land. As the light grew stronger it was easy to distinguish the different parts of the war vessel.

We learned from the daily papers that it was the Ratzivan and the next that we heard of the ship, who had met the Japanese and had a hole knocked in her side big enough to drive a wagon load of hay through.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

During Judge H. A. Holt's service as circuit judge he presided over the courts of a large number of counties. In one county which shall be nameless an order had been approved by the Judge appointing some trustees for a church. After court was over the circuit clerk began to write up his order book the various matters of the day.

It was in those good old days when county officers often took drinks of liquor to lessen the strain during court and this clerk would write awhile and then retire and take a drink. A lot of worthless lawyers were hanging around and whenever he would go out would replace the order appointing the trustees on top of the pile of unentered orders. The clerk when he returned would enter up that order again and this occurred until the order had been entered five times.

The next morning the orders were read in open court and the clerk kept reading an order beginning: "In the matter of the Trustees of the Hebron Church," After four readings of this order Judge Holt requested the clerk not to read it any more as it had been read four times already.

HOW STONEWALL

JACKSON PRAYED

An Army Thanksgiving Service over the Victory at McDowell

Held in Face of the Federals Who Retreated to Franklin.

The unionists on the night after the battle of McDowell withdrew so secretly that there were union soldiers on picket, that did not know whether Gen. Milroy had gone towards Staunton or Monterey.

Early in the morning several persons from the immediate vicinity, came in to hear the result of the battle and were standing near the church trying to make out the direction taken by the Federals and had decided from what they saw and heard, that the Union army was pursuing the Confederates toward Staunton.

A squad of union cavalry came up the Bull Pasture at double quick and inquired the way the army had gone. The citizens were in the act of directing them to cross the bridge and follow on, when at the instant a detachment of Ashby's cavalry came dashing down to the bridge and suddenly wheeled about.

Christmas Malcomb an aged citizen one of the party at the church made signs to them which was recognized and one stopped and waited until the old citizen could come to him. He informed the scout that the enemy's camp was empty, not a yankee could be seen except seven or eight who had been out on picket down the river and were not called in and they did not know where their army had gone to.

The trooper hastened to his comrades and soon the whole squadron returned and took possession of the deserted camp in the name of the Confederate government, when the bewildered pickets saw Christmas-Malcomb cross the bridge and talk to the scout that was waiting, they knew their men had not gone east, and they started for the woods at full speed in the rear of the church and disappeared. They were soon intercepted and captured by the cavalry in the direction of Monterey. In a few hours thereafter, the Confederate forces estimated at twelve thousand began pursuit as far as Franklin in Pendleton County where the enemy had halted and made a show as if reinforced by several regiments.

Upon examining the enemy's position, General Jackson seems to have concluded that to dislodge his enemy would require a greater sacrifice of men, than the benefits of the achievement would justify. Thereupon he discreetly declined an assault. The wearied troops were permitted to spend Monday as a time for rest.

An order for convening the soldiers for public worship to render thanks to God for crowning their arms with victory.

The scene that presented itself upon that impressive occasion was one but rarely witnessed even in those times of strange and stirring events. The day was one of rare beauty and serenity. Not a cloud intervened between the warrior worshippers and the sky, a beautiful token that the eye of Him whose throne is in heaven would see and incline his ears to the voice of their thanksgivings and supplications at this solemnly portentous hour.

Around were green meadows beautified by mountain streams whose waters that day were flowing in silvery brightness as they rippled over the pebbles, or murmured from rock to rock. On each hand mountains appeared in their majestic greatness mantled with dense forests, the foliage waving as if the spirit of omnipotence was moving upon the face of that vast expanse of richest verdure.

Some distance below them, the enemy's guns appeared on the ragged brows of rocky cliffs. Some silently frowning grim defiance, others darting forth their

tongues of smoke and flame while beyond and around these batteries the mountainsides were enveloped in clouds of smoke lurid at intervals with wreaths of flame, as shells after shells exploded in their once peaceful and silent recesses awaking echoes, that had been silent since the hour of their first appearing.

Among the ministers leading in the devotions of that impressive hour, was the Rev. Dr. Robert Lewis Dabney a patriot of the purest ray serene. Months before this unhappy war had opened, Dr. Dabney from the pulpit of the church, that blends the names of Hampden and of Sydney, whenever its name is called, lifted up his voice in appeals to his northern brethren in friendly but faithful warning. From his pen came burning words addressed to these brethren in Christ beseeching them to stand with him between the porch and the altar supplicating God to stay the impending deluge of blood and tears whose outpouring he saw so clearly portended by the signs of the times. At the same time he vowed that if it should come to the worst, should all fraternal and faithful warnings be unheeded and Virginia be involved in war and must unsheathe the sword he would meet her enemies at the farthest limits of her sacred soil and there appeal to the searcher of hearts and the God of battles leaving the results to His holy will.

To day that vow was being fulfilled, but not in a defiant manner breathing threatnings and slaughter but he appeared as a minister of the Prince of Peace and ministering in that name would offer thanksgiving and praises for mercies received and supplicate the merciful help of God in time to come. It was his prayer that the Lord Jehovah would ever have in His holy keeping the defenders of their homes now gathered and bowed around him.

The General in command of that victorious band, led in prayer and in the giving of thanks for victory upon this impressive and memorable occasion. This noble but humble man, never appeared greater, even in his moments of proudest success as while speaking in prayer with his weary veterans worshipping around him.

The man who on the plains of Manassas received with undaunted front and gave recoil to the impetuous onset of one of the proudest and most pretentious armies ever rallied beneath any banner, the man whose name means restless energy and unsullied purity of character, now stood with uncovered head in the presence of his God and prays in spirit and in truth, "God be merciful to us sinners, and in thy mercy deign to make us the humble agents of doing something for thy glory and for the welfare of our country now in her time of sore need. I pray not for the death or ruin of our enemies, I would not rejoice over defeated foes, but I would ask that new hearts and a right spirit may be granted them to see and understand their error, so that they may return the way by which they came to their own land and leave us in peace. Remember in thy love, O Lord, the bereaved friends of those fallen in battle for loving their country so well, comfort those that mourn and bind up the broken hearted. Guide to a prosperous issue this sad war, and overrule all to thy glory."

In a little while thereafter the assembly dispersed and the soldiers took their places in the ranks and faced about on the march to McDowell and the Valley of Virginia, leaving the enemy to his position of fancied security.

Several companies of Ashby's Cavalry remained in Highland County, West Virginia do hereby certify that the above named special commissioner has executed a bond in the penalty of \$2000.00 as such special commissioner.

J. H. Patterson, Clerk.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, entered at the October Term, 1903, in the chancery cause therein pending of J. S. and J. B. Smith vs. J. W. Campbell and others, the undersigned special commissioner will on

Tuesday, April 5, 1904 at the front door of the court house of Pocahontas County proceed to sell at public auction the highest bidder the following real estate situated in the village of Hillsboro in said county, consisting of two lots adjoining containing 41 acres being the same land conveyed to J. W. Campbell by J. S. and J. B. Smith by deed dated Nov. 1, 1902 of record in said county in Deed Book No. 83 at page 248. This land has on it two dwelling houses and other improvements.

Terms of sale: So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suit and expenses of sale and \$666.66 with interest from November 1, 1902; the residue in two equal installments with interest, falling due on March 1, 1905 and March 1, 1906, respectively the purchaser executing bonds with good security the title to be retained as ultimate security.

F. R. Hill, Special Commissioner.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia do hereby certify that the above named special commissioner has executed a bond in the penalty of \$2000.00 as such special commissioner.

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was to conceal the movements of the army and mislead the enemy. As a matter of course the scouts, were pried with questions as to whether Johnston and Jackson had gone. It seems that in their rounds, Ashby's men made the acquaintance of some very pleasant people who claimed to be very loyal to the southern cause, and very bitter in their hatred and spite for the "miserable Yankees." It looked as if nothing on the South Branch could be too good for the confederate scouts, so exceedingly kind and accommodating they were at their homes. Some how or other in one case there seemed to be too much sugar for a cent in evidence and the scouts while they enjoyed the good eating very much and as perhaps as some might say the good drinking, just as much, still, but very little could be wheedled out of the scouts as to what Jackson was doing or intended to go by, crawling as he was. While a squad were all together nothing satisfactory could be gotten out of them in the way of news, such as was wanted, respecting the whereabouts of the confederates, matters indeed seemed well nigh hopeless and the kind people seemed to be getting a little tired of their visitors, as they seemed so mealy mouthed and suspicious like as to say nothing interesting.

It seems to have turned out however that one of the scouts went to one side and as he passed the man of the house, gave him a significant wink. In a short while the man of the house seemed interested in a piece of work that must be looked after and if the gentlemen would excuse him, he would go and attend to it.

Once out of sight, the two met and there was a confidential interview and the scout is represented as saying in words to this effect, "I don't see why our boys should be so selfish or so suspicious of you as they are as not to give you as they ought to, any satisfaction about the army movements."

"You have treated us mighty well, giving us the very best to eat and drink. I am sure you would not tell anything to injure our cause in any way. So I will just take it on myself to tell you a few things, just for your own satisfaction and the satisfaction of any one you can trust, such as your wife or some other friend you can rely on to keep important secrets."

What follows between these two is rather long for this article. It may be told in the next and our readers will be able to see for themselves how things might be "whipped around the stump" in sad and sorrowful war times.

W. T. P.

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THE WILD GOOSE

Has Gone North For Summer Season.

The Flight not so Large as in the Years Ago.

A large flock of wild geese became bewildered and flew about town seemingly from their wicker cages just above the house tops, early Friday morning. The clouds were down low upon Elk mountain and they could not get over losing their sense of direction in the fog. A number of shots were fired at the geese but we heard of only one being brought down, M. N. Martin the section foreman, being the lucky man. The wild goose goes north each year to build its nest and spend the summer season, being found for the Canadian lakes and as far into the arctic circle as man has ever ventured. With the closing of the water courses by ice the geese come south, myriads of them flocking to the great wheat fields of the West. The old people tell us that the occasional flock that passes over this locality is as nothing compared to the long streams of geese to be seen twice a year in their younger days. The decrease can be accounted for in part by the fact that there are fewer geese now days than then, but the main cause is that since the opening up of the West the geese in their annual flights pursue a course that carries them over the wheat raising district where they can feed with little cause to fear molestation.

It is said that wild geese gather in great numbers in the marshes surrounding certain northern lakes there to lay eggs and rear their young and that it is well worth a man's life to venture near them during the mating season. When a nest is disturbed the geese go to war and even a bear is made to beat a hasty retreat to keep his life from being beaten out by the strong wings of these birds.

We once knew a French-Canadian woodsman with a much scared up face who told a picturesque tale of having while on a timber cruise not far from Hudson Bay, stumbled on a marsh where wild geese were nesting. The geese arose and flying in his face soon beat him down with their wings. He was soon unconquered. Some Indians who were camped near the nesting grounds for the purpose of gathering eggs, heard his cries and the unusual commotion among the geese and with their dogs drove the infuriated geese from the victim. His face was raw and his clothing torn almost off. He believed he would have been killed had not the Indians come to his relief.

No doubt truth was sacrificed for the sake of art in this case, but the domestic goose which can hardly fly in whom there still remains enough of the untrammelled spirit of his wild ancestor to fight right lustily in the defense of his nest and mate after a thousand generations in captivity, shows that were the wild geese molested under similar circumstances it would throw caution to the winds and attack the intruder.

A treatise on the wild geese would hardly be complete without giving the saying "everything is lovely when the geese hang high" its usual semi-annual overhauling and explanation. It has come down to us from antiquity and authorities now agree that the geese originally 'honked' high and that he only honked high in fair weather. If he flew at all in cloudy weather it was near the earth and he seemed bewildered,

The usual quote of trials for the non observance of the sawdust law were held at Marlinton Saturday. The case was against Hodge & son, before Squire Hanna and decision was given to the State. It will be appealed to the Circuit Court.

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